

On July 11, 2012, Frank Lee, Michael Millard, and Jeremy K. Raines, Ph.D., P.E. of Smart Booster met with Tom Derenge, Joyce Jones, Moslem Sawez, Becky Schwartz, and Erin Griffith all from the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and Bruce Romano of the Office of Engineering and Technology. Roger Noel of the WTB and Rashmi Doshi of the OET also attended via telephone conference. Smart Booster discussed the ongoing proceeding regarding the use of signal boosters for wireless services, with particular attention to the matters disclosed below.

1. The technical safe harbors, as presently envisioned in the draft Joint Proposal, do not adequately prevent or minimize the interference from cellular boosters.
2. The registration process, as presently envisioned in the draft Joint Proposal, is incapable of preventing or minimizing interference from cellular boosters and suffers other significant shortcomings, particularly those relating to purchaser compliance, churn, and resale of boosters in the secondary markets. Further shortcomings include the registration of boosters to fixed addresses when in reality, a majority are expected to operate in mobile environments. And finally, the registration process as presently envisioned will not include the millions of legacy boosters already deployed and is therefore useless for interference abatement efforts.
3. The combination of ineffective technical safe harbors and a useless registration process is an improper substitute for robust blanket licensing. Smart Booster noted its agreement with AT&T's recent ex parte communication that section 1.903(c) of the Commission rules does not provide a framework for the combination of technical safe harbors and device registration to replace blanket licensing.
4. There is no consensus for the Joint Proposal. Except for Verizon, all carriers have expressed an unwillingness to grant consent for boosters that operate on spectrum belonging to other carriers. Broadband operation is at the heart of the joint proposal and without it, there can be no consensus. As a practical matter, any consent-based

approach to broadband booster use is automatically circumvented in the event any one carrier desires to withhold consent since mobile broadband boosters operate across all carriers' licensed spectrum with impunity.

5. Smart Booster disagreed with the bureau's position concerning permissible "fleeting use" as reported in AT&T's recent ex parte notice. The huge number of subscribers who churn every day from one network to the next can be expected to take their signal boosters with them to their new carrier. This hardly constitutes "fleeting use".
6. In recognition of the foregoing, Smart Booster reaffirmed that only the geographic and spectrum controls inherent to intelligent booster technology can satisfy the carriers' desire for control akin to that afforded by the blanket licensing of handsets.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's Rules, this Notice of Ex Parte Communication is being filed electronically via ECFS.

Respectfully submitted,

Jeremy K. Raines, Ph.D., P.E.
Michael Millard

By: 

Michael Millard
265 S. Federal Hwy #324
Deerfield Beach, FL 33441

By: 

Jeremy K. Raines, Ph.D., P.E.
13420 Cleveland Drive
Rockville, MD 20850

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VIA: ECFS.